REGISTERED No 17—1874.

401

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,875.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

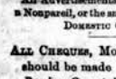
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
„ Mutungherry	3	„ Colombo	11
„ Vingorla	3	„ Galle	12
„ Goa	4	„ Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Madras	17
„ Mangalore	5	„ Cocanada	19
„ Cannanore	6	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	7	„ Gopaulpore	21
„ Beypore	7	„ Palore Point	22
„ Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
„ Alleppy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahoureah	27
„ Gundravee	13	„ Lingah	28
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bahrein	29
„ Lingah	20	„ Koweit	30
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Muscat	4
„ Koweit	23	„ Gundur	6
„ Bahrein	23	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 393 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. HUGHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Josch Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal on, Smoking-room, Bath rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .. .. Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

THE fine new S.S. COLOMBO, 1,948 t ns, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hanaow and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNAIR, Commande , has accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 22nd May.

THE S.S. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power Nominal, commanded by Captain JOHN C. JAQUES, who has been long and favourably known to the China Trade, will be despatch from Bombay on 4th proximo. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, he Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendance without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

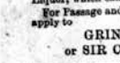
The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 15th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 31st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. W. FENTIMAN, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons and 370 H.P.), Captain G. F. CATES, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of cargo, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 29th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS..... 3,473 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA..... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cass..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The Steamer WHAMPOA will positively leave for Liverpool, via Suez Canal, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo. This Vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers are requested to be on board by 3 P.M. Passages can be secured by application to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A fine Young Retriever Slut, used to a warm climate, also two fine Puppies from ab ve, ten weeks old.
1 Pair of good Australian Bay Horses.
1 Australian Bay Mare.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-named Place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. D. Fuller, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of two-storied House, suitable for a large Family, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Framjee Shapoorjee Mahaluxmeewalla, and Mr. Dinjeé Dhunjeebhoy Chinoowala.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house shed, and open vacant ground, as per plan standing thereon, situate, lying and being built on the free foras land, at Mahaluxmee in the Island of Bombay, at Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur Ward, registered under No. 654, on the 5th November 1868, and also under No. 289, on the 25th April 1865, in the name of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62, survey Nos. 464 and 462, containing by admeasurement 1,263 8 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the public Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Manockjee Mimbutwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kesowjee Jadowjee Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Shs Madun Govindjee and Bribeee, widow of Bharmull Tezsey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (form-ly two houses) standing thereon, situate in Cazee Syed Street on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolehwur in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hallakeers, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Somchund Nathu, and on the south by the house of Nursey Nathu, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which said house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla—

A lot of unserviceable instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kesowjee Jadowjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Lillbai, widow of the late Veerjee Nursey :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, ten ment, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Cazee Syed Street, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passengers' passage, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Madun Govindjee, and on the south by the chawl of Lillbai, the widow of Veerjee Nursey, which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 700, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 65.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, and following days Messrs BENNETT & Co. will put up to Public Auction admirable Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture of every description, Lustres, plated, hanging and Wall Lamps. Grand Square Piano, bronze, marble, and parian Statuary, a selection of Picture Gallery and Library (latter consisting of between 4 to 5,000 Vols.), first-class English-built Landau by "Holmes" of Derby made to order, a double-seated Brougham by "Silk & Sons," a light Mail Phaeton, a pair of handsome serviceable Horses, &c., &c., at West Field, Breach Candy, the property of Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., reducing establishment on proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given in catalogue, and the property on view 8 days previous to the commencement of the Auction.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of the Surplus Stock of Messrs. Soundy and Co., at their Shop in Hummum Street.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Soundy and Co., to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., at their shop in Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock and sample consignment goods, consisting of opera glasses, magnetic machines, galvanic battery, fancy jewellery, musical boxes, concertinas, pianos, oliographs, pictures, mouldings, stationery cases, cash boxes, bicycles, and a variety of other articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 o'clock, p.m., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, all the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of Major-General L. S. Hough (changing his Residence) the same comprises cut glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, hotwater carry-dishes, teapot, cruet frame, ice pitcher, toast rack, soup tureen, bottle stand, candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., blackwood dining tables, sideboard, dining-room arm-chairs, Cleopatra couches, easy chairs, a set of grape-pattern decan rs, carved partition screen, tea caddy, liquor case, carved circular table with and without marble tops, conversation couches, pier and card tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, bronze three light, and single hanging argand lamps and drops, Persian and English carpets, fish bowl with fishes, American clocks, camp cots, dressing and washhand tables, toilet glasses, gown and cloth presses, chest of drawers, a glass-door cupboard, writing table, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a lot of books, claret, sherry, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light double-seated Miniature Brougham, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and a set of Harness.

A very light Phaeton, by Windower, in good order.

No Catalogue, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND COMMODIOUS LANDED PROPERTIES at Mazagon, at the corner of Coppersmith Lane near the Bombay Harbour Defence Department and Moogavour Pakadee, fourth Row, near the P. & O Dockyard.

Under instruction from Messrs Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Ardaseer Merwanjee Setna, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the dates below mentioned, submit to Public Auction, on their respective premises, the following valuable landed Properties :—

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M., Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Government land admeasuring 815 square yards or thereabouts, together with a large pucka-built upper-story bungalow and out-houses, stable erected thereon, in 1865 situated at the corner of Copper-smith Lane near Bombay Harbour Defence Department, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the public road and sea coast or Government low ground or bunder now occupied by Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Timber Depot, on the west by the said Coppersmith Lane, on the north by the public road, leading to Messrs. Wallace's Timber Depot and Bombay Harbour Defence Department, on the south by the small passage, and the property of the late Namajee Nuthoojee, and now of Muncherji Cooverjee Parsee, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 49, 67, and 74, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 16, 17 and 18, and now in the occupation of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May 1874, at 3 P.M.

Lot No. 2—All that piece of Government land, admeasuring 309 square yards or thereabouts, together with a two-storied pucka-built dwelling-house and out-houses and a well erected in 1865 thereon, situated on the east side of Moojavor Pakady Fourth Row, at Mazagon, leading to the P. & O. Dockyard Road at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89, and 175, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5.

On the same day at 4 P.M., Lot No. 3.—All that piece of Government land, containing 309 square yards or thereabouts together with the pucka-built one-storied dwelling-house and out-houses erected thereon in 1865, situated on the east side of Moojavor Pakady Fourth Row, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89, and 157, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 4.

On the same day at 5 P.M. Lot Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.—All that piece of Government land, containing by admeasurement in all 647 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuage, chawl or range of one-storied pucka-built most commodious dwelling-house, or four separate compartments standing thereon, built in 1866, situated on the south side of the said Moojavor Pakady Fourth Row, leading to the Nabob Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under Nos 280, 361, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15. The above four compartments will be sold separately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF ORCHELLA WEED.

On MONDAY next, the 4th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the consignees, the whole of the

157 bales orchella weed, imported from Zanzibar, each weighing 4½ cwts., in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged and Sound Piece Goods at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godowns in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th day of May instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Godown in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of damaged and sound piece goods, consisting of—

Various widths and weights of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams and Mulls, Dhooties of various sizes, also Silk Bordered Dhooties, Grey Drills, 28 and 26 yards, Prints, &c., &c.

SALE of a COTTON-GINNING FACTORY and the Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses attached thereto, and of a large piece of cultivated ground at Broach.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No 3, Marine Street, Bombay, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Lalloobhoy Gopallbase, the following properties in one lot :

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Vizulpore in Broach, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54,783 square yards or thereabouts, together with the several messuages, tenements, cotton ginning manufactory, dwelling-houses, calhouses, and godowns, outhouses and premises standing thereon, and all the machinery, fixtures, tools, and implements therein and thereto belonging, which said piece of land and premises are bounded on the east by the property of the Moolajee Surat, on the west partly by the fields called Bhungeea fields, and partly by the premises hereinbefore, hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the fields called Bhungeea fields.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY,
ASSISTED BY SEVERAL AMATEURS OF
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,
WILL REPEAT
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 2ND MAY 1874,
their new play (produced for the first time on Saturday last and enacted with considerable success before a large and enthusiastic audience) entitled,

GOOL BA SANOBER CHE KURD?

The play will be followed by a new farce,

MR. & MRS. BHAMLA.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M., Performance commencing at 8-30 sharp.

PHOTOGRAPHS exquisitely tinted by an Artist. Send Carte, colour of hair and eyes, &c., with money order or note for Rs. 5 to "A. B.," care of KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE invite applications for the POST of SECRETARY, vacant though the death of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR. Applications, which are to be addressed to the Committee, to be sent into the Office of the Chamber not later than WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th instant.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1st May 1874.

A 16' 0" PIT TO SINK.

TENDERS are invited for the SINKING of a 16' 0" CIRCULAR PIT.

1st Lifting say 2 0 feet deep.

Engine power, Material, and Tools supplied by the Company, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Further particulars, specification, and all other information to be obtained on application to the

AGENT & MANAGER
of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co.,
Mohpanie Mines, Gadurwarra.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION is drawn to the following alterations as given in the Postal Guide, dated 1st April 1874.

The letter postage on correspondence to the Countries noted in the margin, via Madras and Calcutta, by French Packet through France, has been slightly increased.

Belgium, Luxemberg, Holland, Portugal, Switzerland, German States, Azores, Canary Isles, Denmark, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, Norway, Sweden, Poland & Russia.	1 Anna per Half Tola.

The abolition of the route to countries in Foreign Europe through Italy and France, and the substitution of a new route via Bombay through France, by British Packet to Alexandria and thence by French Packet to Marseilles.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
WILL MAKE THEIR
FIRST APPEARANCE
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE
ON OR ABOUT 8TH MAY
FOR A SHORT SEASON.

ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five) per SHARE has been made by the Board of Directors, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the National Bank of India on or before the 5th day of May 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 653 of 1870.

COOVERBAI, widow of Jeejeebhoy Tamoojee, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, RUSTOMJEE JEEWANJEE, CURSETJEE JEEWANJEE, MEHERBAI, KOONABAI, MEETHEEBAI and AVEMAY, Sons and Daughters of the said Cooverbai, all under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardian and next friend the said Cooverbai, and all residing at N. 1210, Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANECKBAI, widow of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, residing at Chowpatty, and Bucheebai, wife of Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicajee, and the said HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICAJEE, residing at Cowpatty, and NAVAJBAI, the daughter of Nowrojee Bomanjee, E. JEHANGER NOWROJEE, and MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, by their next friend and guardian Nowrojee Bomanjee .....Defendants

Pursuant to the Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the third day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, varied by the Decree of the Appellate Court made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, Notice is hereby given, that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Ninth day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. POWELL, MIDWIFE, is requested to forward her address to "A," care *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, GOOD COMPOSITORS.—Apply at Apollo Street, opposite House No. 31.

CLERK WANTED, a Portuguese youth, who writes a good hand and has some knowledge of Accounts. Apply personally, No. 2, Bake House Lane, Fort.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

SECOND SUPPLY of Fresh Garden Seeds has just arrived at PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BASS' BEER, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 23.
8 „ Pints, „ 28.
RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

NOTICES.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practicedmen equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—PILES FISTULA.—DR. PARAGRAM MOODALIAR, from Madras, residing at No. 11, New Line Street, opposite Shao Rukhmajee's House, near Bhobie Talao. He professes to cure or to remove, within a few days, internal, external and bleeding Piles, Fistulæ and Scrofula, by mere application of Native Medicines and Drugs and without the assistance of surgical operation. He possesses numerous Certificates from respectable Gentlemen, both European and Native, as to his proficiency in the art of curing the above distressing diseases. He may be consulted at home at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M., daily. Fees moderate. Regarding the circumstances of patients. He visits also will attend Female Patients in cases of the above diseases.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting the BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

900 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rupees (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows :—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „ one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st MAY, 1874.

FROM Reuter's message of yesterday evening we learn that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, the sales for the day being 14,000 bales Prices on the spot showed no alteration of any kind, but arrivals seemed to tend in buyers' favour, Good Fair Dhollera, April-May shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 6¼d., a decline of 1/16d. from the last public quotation.

To-day the market again opens quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, the receipts at the American Ports being 3,000 against 4,000, and the exports to Great Britain 11,000 against 8,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

It is now stated that the overflow of the Mississippi mentioned in the telegrams a week ago extended over the enormous area of 14,000 square miles, in the States of Loisana, Arkansas and Mississippi, including portions of the best cotton plantations; at the same time the actual damage done to the new crop cannot have been very great, or the effect in Liverpool would have been more marked.

The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced at the weekly meeting yesterday from 3½ to 4 per cent., a movement which has been quite expected from the tenor of late advices. The return shows an increase in Discounts during the week of £7,250,000, a decrease in the Reserve of £625,000, and a similar decrease in the amount of Bullion. The heavy increase in Discounts is evidently due to operations in connection with the calling in of the 10½ per cent. Indian Stock, and as such, being only a temporary transfer, loses significance as affecting the prospects of the market, but both the Reserve and Bullion are getting down to a point at which further withdrawals of gold of any consequence would mean another increase in the rate of discount. Consols, however, we notice have advanced this morning to 93, showing no immediate prospect of dearer money, and Bar Silver has declined to 58 7/8 per cent.

The new famine loan of £5,000,000, for which subscriptions were closed yesterday, appears to have been received with great favour, the amount tendered having reached £14,138,000, or nearly treble the amount asked, while the average rate of allotment is very high, 1 2/5 per cent. premium having only received 11 per cent. and above that rate in full. The fact of it being a sterling loan with the interest payable in London has of course been a great inducement to subscribe, but the rate at which it has been taken up is evidently considered high as evidenced by Rupee paper having at the same time improved ½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Rate for Sterling bills continue very steady, and yesterday's quotations are repeated, viz.:—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1s. 11½d. and Credits 1s. 11 11-16d. per rupee. The Calcutta advices tend to impart a firmer feeling, rates there having recovered to a level with our own, but there is still little pressure to sell private paper here, the prevailing opinion being in favour of lower rates. There can be little doubt that looking only to the probable extent of our exports for the remainder of the season a decline would be warranted, as on the most liberal computation the cotton likely to go forward up to the end of June will represent little over two millions sterling, against which the value of our imports has to be taken, leaving a comparatively moderate amount to be financed for, but on the other hand the Exchange banks are known to be very low in funds, while at any moment we may see a demand setting in from China, where the busy season is now beginning, and the chances of a rise or fall in the market are therefore pretty evenly divided. *Government Paper* is unaltered in value, but there is perhaps rather more firmness shown by holders since receiving advice of the rate at which the famine loan has been taken up in London.

THE SHARE MARKET closes quiet but steady, the following being quotations for the leading shares, viz:—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay New	760
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	435
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,780
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	112
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395
Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1500
Apollo Press Company	4,300
Colaba Press Company	3,200
Fort Press Company	4,400
Alexander Spinning & W. Co.	1,515
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,890
Bombay United	1,340
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co	1,780
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,415
Manockjee Petit's	1,460
Oriental	4,050
Royal	2,525

COTTON.—To-day's market has been a repetition of yesterday; there has been a fair amount of business done, but prices are quite unaltered. Arrivals of Dhollera and Bhownuggur by boat are liberal, and are likely to continue so for the next three or four days. About 12,000 bales shipped on this spring-tide are on the way, and as the wind is favourable will come forward in small quantities, but the quality as yet is by no means so good as might be expected. The imports into Bombay for the past week sum up about 63,000 bales as against 95,000 during the preceding week, and it is evident that supplies are now likely to fall off very rapidly.

FREIGHTS by sailing vessels are decidedly quieter and £3 to £3-2-6 for Liverpool are the current rates. Steamers are steady at £3 to £3-1-3 for ready, and £2-18-9, for forward shipment. The steamer Caradoc has been fixed for Bemenhaven at £3-5 per ton, and re lets are offering in her at £3-7-6.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are quiet but steady without alteration in values.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP OCTAVIA, 950 tons, Captain J Twaits, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 5,863 bales cotton.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. ADRIAN, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GLENHAVEN, 1,279 tons, Captain A. Forshawe, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 6,934 bales cotton.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S s.s. Aretusa, 960 tons, Captain C. Ludovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, via the Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain, C. C. D Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP PEGASUS, 1,182 tons, Captain E. Powell, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 7,185 bales cotton, 105 bales wool, 800 cwts. myrabollams, 170 cwts. coir yarn, and 216 cwts. rattans.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Nullis, 1,033 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne, Mr. D O'Shea, Mr. D. Carver, Mr. C Jarvice, Mr. J. Austin and Mrs Howe. For Galle.—Mr. Macpherson. For Sydney.—Mr. W B Scott, Private Foley, Mr. D. Carner, Mr. C. Jarvis, and Mr Austin.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Arabian (s)	Cobora	Genoa, &c.
	Aretusa (s)	Lucovich	Trieste, &c.
	Adria (s)	Breeze	China, &c.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nubia, Hall, to Australia, &c.
Ship Octavia, Twaits, to Falmouth.
Ship Pegasus, Powell, to Liverpool.
Ship Glenhaven, Forshawe, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indus, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Wimbledon, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
27 Canada.....Murray.....Rangoon, April 10.
April. DEPARTURES.
27 Steamers Agra, Oriental, Burmah, Dacca, and Bunheer.

DAILY IMPORTS,—1st MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembrokeshire, 3,037 bars iron, Ghallabhoy Khanbhoy.
Muriel, s, 194 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.; 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 478 bars iron, A M M Mahomadally; 19 case selates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Cella, s, 5 cases iron sheets, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Riga, s, 10 cases varnish, A H A Kadim; 15 crates earthenware, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coimbatore' 20 cases sheet glass, A Doolally Noorbhoy.
Wimbledon, s, 40 cases sulphuric acid, M Lookmanjee.
Kinderton, s, 30 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Clarence, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Cella, s, 5 cases tobacco, Mugoon Oogerchund.
Orchis, s, 53 cases brandy and 25 cases cordial, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 14 rolls sheet lead, and 5 barrels rosin, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 23 barrels tar, Currimjee Moosajee; 150 kegs nails, The L A and A Co.; 50 cases papers, N and B Wadia and Co.; 28 bales papers, Shaikadum Esoofbhoy; 125 casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases candles and 9 cases chocolate, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.
Pembrokeshire, 8 crates earthenware, Gangjee Mahomed; 6 crates earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 35 casks pale ale, Alven Riebe and Co.; 15 cases glasswaro, Merwanjee Byramjee; 4 casks earthenware, Hajee S Acoob sons and Co; 19 cases oilmanstores, L Naraen and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ceres, s, 19 cases lithographic stones, John Neuberg.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 75 cases liquers, and 100 cases cognac, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 5 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—1st MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bride of Lorne, 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mabel, 425 cwts. bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Saxenake, 52 bales cotton, Arjun Nurpall.
Whampoa, s, 350 bags wheat, W Nicol and Co.
Wimbledon, s, 14 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttaw; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Tagus, s, 64 bales cotton, Trihowandass Ruttonjee Hoopjee Modee.
Cella, s, 316 cwts, coir rope, Nanjee Khuttow; 24 bales wool, Savoyram Razbux; 100 bales cotton H Clason and Co.
Rega, s, 100 bales cotton, Cumulsey Premjee; 250 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsey; 80 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.; 225 bales cotton, Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody; 132 bales cotton, Unthoradass Tapsell; 100 bales cotton, Cummulsey Premjee; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Khetsee.
Orchis, s, 85 cwts. coir yarn, Moorarjee Hurry and Co.; 80 bales wool, Gordhun Pragjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 29 bales wool, Asser Rowjee; 68 bales cotton, Godoo Pramjee; 50 bales cotton Soonderdass Mararjee; 125 bales, cotton, Runonsee Poonsee and Co.; 73 bales cotton Fazul Mahomed Dama; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Veerchund Deepchund; 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 7 bales cotton, and 23 bales wool, Mcoljee Lillabhoy; 800 bundls myrabollams, Merallybhoy Dama; 24 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee; 98 bales cotton Mere, Hurruckchund; 300 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co.
Midlothian, s, 900 bags wheat, 910 bundles myrabollams and 1,120 bundles linseed, Rolli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Cerdic, s, 1,024 bags linseed, Visrambhoy Ebrahim and Co.; 12 tons bones, Jamsetjee Rustomjee; 130 cwts. horns, Hasum Noormamed; 500 bundles galls, Cursondass Runchardass; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Gocaldass; 57 bales wool, Mahomed Allana; 25 bales wool, Momedboy Sazon; 30 bales wool, Nensee Megjee; 101 bales cotton, Cursondass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo, s, 142 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.; 66 bales senna leaves, Dewjee Amarsee; 6 bales hides, W. Nicol and Co.; 70 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 3 bales skins, R L Southern and Co.
Golconda, s, 2 cases shawls, Hajee Harroon Hajee Adum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood, s, 270 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.
Golconda, s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Ceres, s, 86 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR PARIS.

Golconda, s, 6 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Ceres, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Horse Guards, s, 8 cases coffee, Ewart Latham and Co.; 900 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.; 2,182 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Grendon City, 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
City of Delhi, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Indus, s, 2,310 bales cotton, Planjee Vinay and Co.
Grendon City, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Commissariat, s 559 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 1,280 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria, s, 2 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.
Zambesi, s, 300 cwts. sandlewood, H C Ooosub; 4 bundles genda horns, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 9 bundles bedlium Goolam Hoosen Jahn Mahomed; 38bundles somada stones, Chuguulall Meolgolchund; 62 bales cotton, S Tyebjee and Co; 10 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 12 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 29 chests opium, Rukhubdass Cundid; 29 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 151 bundls sharkfins, Rozebally Alibuza; 42 chests opium, E J Abram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zembesi (s), 89 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 61 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 7 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall; 54 chests opium B R Mody; 14½ chests opium, Jathabhoy Luckmonchund; 25 chests opium, D D Ghandy and Co.; 30 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee and Co; 24 chests opium Magunlall Purbhoodass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief for India has authorised the issue of passage-money to the place of enlistment for European soldiers enlisted in India and discharged the service as incorrigibles.

ON an application made by Major E.R. Bourke, Post Master-General, Madras, requesting that his previous service in India may be allowed to count towards leave and pension, the Government of India is said to have decided that it is contrary to precedent to allow that officer's previous service in the Army, or as Military Secretary to the Viceroy, to count towards leave or pension in his present appointment.

OF the two Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools alloted to this Presidency, the appointment of one, as our readers probably already know, was conferred on a most deserving schoolmaster, Mr. Sherwood. The other has now been given to a Mr. Cartwright, who recently arrived from England to assume the appointment. The centre of Mr. Sherwood's inspections will be Bangalore, and that of Mr. Carwright, Secunderabad. A great deal of discontent has, it appears, been felt at this appointment of an outsider, while there were local men with good claims.

A Horse Guards memorandum sates that the following course will be adopted with regard to the successful candidates for the commissions in the army which have been announced for competition at the examination commencing on the 16th of April:—

1. A certain number of such candidates (to be regulated by the requirements of the service) will be immediately gazetted to sub-lieutenancies in regiments in India; they will then, in due course join their respective regiments or depots, and after serving one year will be attached to garrison classes in India, in order to undergo the course of military instruction required to qualify them for promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

2. A further number of the successful competitors (to be regulated by the requirements of the service for regiments serving elsewhere than in India) will be immediately appointed to sub-lieutenancies. These sub-lieutenants will not be gazetted to regiments, but will be placed on a general list, and will be required to join the Royal Military College Sandhurst, on the 15th of June, for the purpose of undergoing a course of military instruction. On the satisfactory completion of that course of instruction, they will be posted to regiments in which vacancies may exist, with a view to their completing the required period of service prior to promotion to the rank of lieutenant. 3. The remaining successful competitors who do not come under the terms specified in the foregoing paragraphs will also be directed to join the Royal Military College on the 15th of June, as "students." These gentlemen will be gazetted as sub-lieutenants on the "General List" as vacancies occur in the army. They will, however, be required to complete the prescribed course of training at the Royal Military College, after which they will be posted to the regiments for which they may then be selected. It is to be understood that until gazetted the above "students" will receive no pay, and that each gentleman will defray the cost of his own messing, which with other incidental expenses, will probably amount to above 4s. a day. Instructions will be given to the successful candidates as soon as result of the examination is known.

ARRIVALS—April 29.

Bartholamensz, Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Swaine, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Farrington, Captain, Bengal 73rd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Osborne, Colonel, Bengal Head Quarter Staff, on duty, from England.
Deakin, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Hollis, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Allison, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on duty, from England
Hore, Captain, Bengal 30th Regiment, from sick leave, from England.
Wilkins, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Thompson, Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
McKay, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

April 30.

Woodland, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Ty dall, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry on leave, from Poona.
Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Coi, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Infantry, from Kamptee.
O'Dowis, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Allyghur.

DEPARTURES—May 1.

Lyard, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Gardner, Surgeon, Bengal 28th Punjaub N. I., on furlough, to Europe.
Shaaspear, Captain, Madras 9th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to Europe.
Center, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on furlough, to Europe.
Perkins, Surgeon Major, Bengal 5th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to Nynee Tal.
Young, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Morar.
Swaine, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.
Wilkins, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on duty, to Madras.
Heil s, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on duty, to Madras.
Allison, Surgeon Madras Medical Service, on duty, to Madras.
Deakin, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.
Bennet, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Mckay, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
Thompson, Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Martin, Surgeon, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to rejoin, to Hyderabad Sind.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 28.)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr F Brandt, to act as Collr of Sea Customs and of the Madras Districts during the employment of Mr J Hunter-Blair on leave or until further orders.

Capt Francis Henry Vanderzee, M S C, to act as Supt of the Central Jail Salem, during the absence of Surgn J Smith on leave or until further orders.

Capt Robert Gedoin Jenkins, Supt of Police, South Canara, to act as Asst Inspr-Genl of Police during the absence of Maj W Robertson on leave, or until further orders.

Capt John Picton Warlow, Supt of Police, Cuddapah, to act as Supt of Police, South Canara, during the employment of Capt R G Jenkins on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Henry William Blair, Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, to act as Supt of Police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt J Picton Warlow on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt George Henry Tillard, Asst Supt of Police, Nellore, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Salem, during the employment of Capt G J B Harris on other duty, or until further orders—To join on being relieved of his present acting appointment by Mr T E Thomas.

Surgn-Maj Charles Robertson, M D, to officiate as Zillah Surgn and Superintendent of Jail at Cuddalore.

The Revd William Wright Gilbert Cooper, M A, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Revd the Bishop, to be Chaplain of St John's District, Bangalore.

The Revd R M Hulbert, M A, to act as Chaplain of Trichinopoly during the absence of the Revd W W Elwes on leave, or until further orders.

The Revd Alfred Charles Taylor, M A, Actg Garrison Chaplain, Fort St George, to act as Chaplain of Bellary during the absence of the Revd P G Parker on leave, or until further orders.

Mr O B Irvine, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Chittoor.

Lieut D McN-il Campbell, R E, A st Engr of the first grade, vice Mr W Fraser deceased.

The following postings are ordered:—

Mr J G Johnston, Asst Engr of the 3rd grade, from the Coimbatore to the Kurnool District, to relieve Capt R F Taylor of the charge of the Kurnool Ran e—a d to join immediately.

Capt R F Taylor, Ex Engr of the 4th grade from the Kurnool to the Chingleput district, for the charge of the Seroolloor Range, but to hold charge of the Kurnool District till relieved by Mr. W A Goodchap.

Mr W A Goodchap, Ex Engr of 3rd grade, Kurnool, vice Mr. Fraser decea ed, and to join after the expiration of privilege leave applied for.

Mr A McG Webster, Actg. Collr of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, delivered over charge of the Office to Mr F Brandt on the 23rd instant.

Mr J R Daniel, Actg Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of the Office to Mr J F. Smaith, Actg Principal Asst Collr, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt J H Taylor, R N R Act Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping of the Port of Madras, assumed charge of the Office on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

The Rev R M Hulbert, M A, is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment from the 15th instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The Rev Harry Archibald Williams, M A, is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment from the 21st instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col R Cadell, C B, R A, Supt. of the Gunpowder Factory, to be Depy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines.

Lieut-Col N G Campbell, R A, Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory, to be Supt of the Gunpowder Factory; but to continue to act as Depy Inspector-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col R Cadell, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col E W Childers, R A, Comy of Ordance, 1st Class, to be Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory; but to continue to act as Supt on the Gunpowder Factory, during the employment of Lieutt-Col N G Campbell on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col T M Hogg, R A, to be Comy of Ordnance, 1st Class, vice Lieut-Col Childers; but to continue to act as Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory during the employment of the latter Officer on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt A N Pearse, R A, to be Asst Supt of Factories in Madras.

Maj J W Orr, S C, is appointed to officiate as Supt of Family Payments and Depy Maj. Genl. during the absence on privilege leave, and on the responsibility of Maj Walters, vice Lieut Col T R Church, who has applied to be relieved from date.

Col Annesley Knox Gore, S C, to have the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl, while employed, under the orders of H E the C.-in-C, in Command of Malabar and Canara, vice Brgdr-Genl Cooke on leave.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut-Col G W Cox, Infantry, doing general duty at Kamptee, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Surgn-Maj J L Paul, M D, Surgn of the Genl Hospital and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Surg.-Maj W P Kelly, Inspr Genl of Jails, Sanitary Comr and Supt of Vaccination, British Burmah, on furlough on private affairs for one year, one month and five days.

Surgn-Maj R Wilson, M D, Zillah Surgn and Supt of Jail, Cuddalore, on furlough on private affairs for one year and twenty six days.

The name of Col Ader, S C, Comdg 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, will in future appear on the Rolls of the Army as "Goodson Adye," instead of "Goodson Adey," and he will be so addressed in all official correspondence.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

AFFLECK GRAVES—April 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of H Affleck Graves, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.
BEADON—April 26th, at Hazaribagh, the wife of H. S. Beadon Esq., of a son.
CORBETT—April 27th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife Surgeon-Major Corbett, M. D., Royal Artillery, of a son.
HARRISON—April 26th, the wife of E. H. Harrison, C. S., prematurely of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLERK—REYNOLDS—April 27th, at St. Mark's Church, by the Revd. P. Foulkes, Louis S. Clerk, Esq., to Caroline Harriet second daughter of the late G. A. Reynolds, Esq.

DEATH.

WALKER—April 25th, at Lahore, (on her Birthday) Emma Abernethy, infant daughter of Mr W K Walker, S, P and D Railway aged one year.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

THE Secretary of State seems to have succeeded in the search which our London correspondent says he was making when the mail left for a duly qualified man who would be willing to accept the appointment of mercantile member of the Council of India. We should not have suspected that any difficulty could be found in picking out, from among the crowd of Anglo-Indian merchants at home who are sufficiently untrammelled by the ties of business to have leisure to attend to public affairs, at least one man competent to give expression at meetings of the Council of India to the commercial view of matters relating to the good government of this country. The chief embarrassment, we should have thought, of the Secretary of State would be to choose only one out of so many candidates for an official position which provides pleasant and well-paid work and confers a certain social rank which mercantile men often feel the want of. Mr. Grant Duff used, indeed, to hint that the best men of the mercantile community would reject the offer of a councillorship, and that it would be a mistake to accept the services of second or third rate men. But Mr. Duff never tried the experiment fairly, and was too glad to invent any excuse which would allow him to set at naught the intentions of the House of Commons and to put an official into the place set apart for a non-official. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, has honestly attempted to give effect to the declared wishes of the House of Commons, and also, as we believe, to strengthen the Indian administration, by inviting a merchant of good standing and sound judgment to fill the seat in Council left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Prinsep. The choice of the Secretary of State has fallen upon Mr. Andrew Cassels, an old Bombay merchant, who may be regarded as emphatically a "safe man." His youngest brother, Walter, bears a higher reputation for ability,—and deservedly so, for he is a good writer and speaker, and the neatness with which he made a fortune in 1864, without ever compromising his name by letting it be formally connected with any of the mad schemes of the hour, is beyond all praise,—but the officials who constitute the Council of India would be utterly dismayed if too clever a man were admitted to a knowledge of the inner mysteries of Indian administration; and Lord Salisbury, who has sat at the feet of that greatest of public instructors, Mr. Disraeli, no doubt feels that the education of the Council must be completed by degrees. Mr. Andrew Cassels may not have very brilliant talents; but at all events he is conversant with the course and the wants of Indian commerce; and we believe he may be trusted to give fair consideration to the interests of India as well as of Manchester.

The importance of the innovation made by Lord Salisbury consists less in the character of the man appointed to represent the mercantile community than in the precedent now at last established for rescuing this country from the yoke of the exclusive rule of the Indian services. The late Mr. J. S. Mill, whose mind on this and on Indian questions generally was warped by his early training in Leadenhall Street, wrote of the creation of a Council of India composed solely of Indian Civil Servants and soldiers of the class of *emeriti* as one of the most ingenious and praiseworthy modifications ever devised of the principle of government by the fittest. But the common sense of mankind is in political affairs a better guide than philosophy, and on no point is there a more general agreement of opinion among men who are not philosophers than that there is no conceivable form of government worse for any country than that of a close corporation. Now, it is a remarkable fact, especially when one remembers the glowing anticipations with which English Liberals looked forward to the probable results of the abolition of the East India Company, that from 1858 up to the present day the Indian Government at home and in this country has remained at least as exclusive as it was in the Company's days. Until Mr. Fawcett entered Parliament, the Council at Westminster had succeeded not only in keeping its deliberations secret but in withdrawing itself from liability to that Parliamentary criticism which maintains rigorous and wholesome action in all other British institutions. The new system of government has, indeed, been more conservative than the old; for, when the double government existed, the quarrels which frequently broke out between the Board of Control and the Board of Directors let the public into the secret of much that was going on, whereas now the Government and the Council can combine to keep all outsiders in the dark. The amalgamation, in fact, of the East India Company with the Crown in 1858 did not destroy the Company's monopoly of political power, or even wholly transfer it to new hands; it only transferred the monopoly to a Council which is an *imperium in imperio*, and the organisation of which is completely alien to the spirit of the British constitution.

A similar mockery of reform was carried into effect about the same time in this country by the confiscation of all places of profit for the benefit of young men who might succeed in passing a competitive examination in England. We do not share Dr. Birdwood's objection to the principle of competition, because we believe that these examinations give us on the average quite as good a class of officials as could be obtained by means of selection or patronage. What seems to us the fatal defect of the system is that it kills emulation and self-respect in the people to be governed, and generates in the minds of the young men chosen by competition the horrible belief that the soil of India and its inhabitants are really the property, by the right divine of intellect, of a corporation of aliens who have acquired this monopoly, once for all, by gaining at the age of twenty-one a certain number of marks for proficiency in various studies. The administration of the country, since 1858, has borne witness to the demoralizing effect of this kind of government. Never, probably, since the English first won a footing in India, has there been such a great gulf fixed between English officials and natives as [illegible] separates the governing class from the governed; and, while the lack of sympathy with the natives becomes every year a more noticeable peculiarity of the Civil Service, so that, as the old school of civilians die out, men in power must become more and more ignorant of what the people of the country think and feel, the prejudices of caste among our rulers are so strong that every effort is used by them to make India the most unpleasant country in the world for a non-official Englishman to live in. One of the principal objects of legislation in this country for the last fifteen years has been systematically to degrade non-official Englishmen to the level of natives. Only the other day a section proposing that Englishmen should only be tried by English magistrates was struck out of a Bill at Calcutta for fear it might excite ill-feeling among different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. It does not seem to have occurred to the Viceroy's advisers at Calcutta that in giving their reason they were really demonstrating the absurdity of the existence of an English Government in India. The folly of the English governing class is in nothing more conspicuous than in the conviction they cherish that they can continue to bear rule while trampling with equal arrogance on both Europeans and natives. They seem to fancy that Englishmen will always be more patient and loyal than Portuguese, and that it is impossible to create in this country a state of feeling which may estrange the whole population from the Government. We do not, for our part, believe in the possibility of such a catastrophe, only because we are sure the good sense of the English people will, now that they are beginning to know India, prevent them from maintaining here and at home an unnatural system of government for this country. The thin end of the wedge has at last been driven in at home by the appointment to the Council of a man who does not belong, by profession at all events, to the governing class; and we shall be greatly disappointed if, before the new Parliament has served its appointed time, some much more radical changes are not effected in the government of India.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE suspected that some of the statements published yesterday by "Quiver" were incorrect, and we are therefore not surprised to learn from an influential officer in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway that there is no truth in the statement that the B. B. & C. I. R. Company employ at Ahmedabad a native driver who cannot write and "cannot read the 'line clear.'" This information will be satisfactory to the travelling public, who may have noticed and been alarmed by "Quiver's" statement. It is not likely that any Railway Company would entrust a passenger train to a man so ignorant that he could not read his instructions.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chaldea delivered their judgment yesterday morning which will be found, in full, in another column. The Court justifies Captain Lewis for having, under all the circumstances of the case made use of the inner Vingorla passage, but censures him for not following the directions laid down in Taylor's "Coast Pilot" for clearing the foul patches on the very edge of which the rock, on which the Chaldea struck, is situated. The Court also called attention to the fact that Horsburg notes that a ship named the Margaret struck on an unknown rock in this passage and had to undergo repairs in Bombay in consequence. The Court further remarked that the recent survey made by Captain Warner of H. M.'s s. s. Dalhousie confirms the correctness of these marks. The Court, finally, expressed its high sense of the conduct of Captain Lewis after the vessel struck in the action that he took in beaching the vessel and the coolness and capacity displayed by him. This, it may be worthy to note, was the subject of admiration by all on board the ship who were capable of judging in the matter.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

THE Board of Trade returns for March repeat the now monotonous story of declining trade and failing exports. The total declared value of these last month was £20,100,814 against £21,744,213 in March last year, and £20,165,568 in March 1872; the amount for the three months being £57,802,684 this year against £62,376,366 in the corresponding period of 1873, and £57,575,364 in the first quarter of 1872. We have thus gone back to the level of two years ago, the last eight or nine months having frittered away a year's previous gains. All the leading branches of our trade have suffered, but the worst off are cottons and woollens and metals. There is no questioning the significance of these figures, and there is no avoiding the natural inference. Most English industries have become unprofitable, and will not revive until the cost of production is lessened—in other words, until wages fall even lower than that point against which the working miners and others are now vainly struggling. I take iron and steel for instance—the original cause of the late extraordinary inflation in values and wages, and I find that the total export for the quarter just expired was 493,583 tons against 669,563 tons to the first quarter of 1873, and 663,707 tons in the corresponding period of 1872—the respective values, however, of the last-named and larger quantity, and the first or smallest quantity, being £6,251,068 and £7,021,345. Here we see enhanced prices gradually stopping the export. But even this does not tell all the mischief, for our home consumption has been met to a large extent now by the competition of foreign iron. Belgian iron, as I lately pointed out, is sold in Staffordshire on terms with which English makers cannot compete, so that they are driven to some extent out of their own market as well as out of foreign. Such being the position, one would fancy both masters and men would submit with the best grace they could to the inevitable and agree upon a reduction of wages as the first step in the process of putting down the prime cost of metals. If the wages of iron workers fall, those of colliers will also fall, and thus iron would get the benefit of cheaper fuel as well as cheaper labour—the two things which are essential to improvement. The masters, to do them bare justice, see all this clearly enough: it is the men who stand out, so all over the country we have before us a fierce struggle against the inevitable; leading frequently to strikes and lock-outs; frequently to compromises which do not quite remove the difficulty, but only leave it unsolved with the addition of all the bad blood which these disputes engender. And thus trade does not improve because everyone feels we have not yet come to the basis on which alone it can be carried on at a sufficient profit. Another element has been added to the embroglio by the present crisis in the agricultural districts of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The labourers began with a strike, and the farmers, combining, replied with a lock-out, so some thousands of labourers are loafing about the public-houses, while their wives and children shiver half-starved at home, cheered by the sympathy of London journalists who would be very sorry to subscribe a shilling in support of their opinions, and by the Bishop of Manchester, who thinks rent should come down, and who would of course readily strike off £1,000 a year from his own rich emoluments to help the half-starving curates of his diocese. Trade being dull in the towns the labourers cannot flock there for employment, and thus they have no resource but emigration. They threaten to do great things in this way, but my conviction is that, if the farmers stand out, the men must give in—the moral effect of which would be exceedingly

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.
THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

The representations made by Mr. Ward Hunt, when moving the Navy Estimates, respecting the unsatisfactory condition of our ironclads, are being much discussed. The Commons again debated the question last night. Mr. Childers defended his late administration, and Mr. Ward Hunt maintained the views he had already expressed that supplementary estimates would be necessary, but that a large expenditure was not contemplated.

The Wakefield and Stroud Elections have been annulled.

FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

There is a famine in Asia Minor, and one hundred deaths therefrom are being recorded daily.

The River Tigris has overflowed, and Bagdad is flooded.

THE CARLIST WAR.
SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Spain state that General Concha had assaulted and carried the Carlists' positions on the heights of Munecas towards Valmaseda, and that Marshal Serrano was operating on the right side of Somorrostro, where he had captured successively the advanced positions of the Carlists, who retired along their whole line offering but a feeble resistance.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW YORK, 30TH APRIL.

The overflow of the Mississippi has caused the inundation of 14,000 square miles in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, including a portion of the best cotton plantations.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10¾d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 96½.

4½ do. do. ..... 98½.

5½ do. do. ..... 102½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes .....£ 9,687,500. Dec. £ 625,000.

Bills discounted .....£26,437,500. Inc. £7,250,000.

Bullion .....£21,625,000. Dec. £ 625,000.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 95½.

Bar Silver ..... 59.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The total amount of tenders for the new Indian loan are 14,138 ; of these 960 tenders £101 8s. receive 11 per cent., and tenders above receive fully.

Arrival—Rookwood.

MR. H. LEONARD, C.E., Engineer in Chief of the Punjab Northern State Railway, left Lahore for England on the 26th instant.

COLONEL PRETTIJOHN, C. B., officiates temporarily in command of the Mysore Division, during the absence of Major-General Borton.

MAJOR HOME, R.E., who performed such good service in the Ashantee Expedition, has, we see, returned to his duties in the Topographical Department.

IT is rumoured that General Daly has been deputed to settle the dispute between the officers of the Gwalior Durbar and the employés on the Indian State Railway.

Says the *Indian Mirror* :—Lord Northbrook is very inflamed, has not drawn any portion of his salary since his assumption of office as Viceroy of India. What His Excellency intends doing is not yet known.

MR. FORSYTH and the officers of the Mission had their final interview with the Atalikh Ghazee on the afternoon of the 16th ultimo. They started the following day for Scrikol, on their return journey.

A NAVY paper says that the combined ages of the three admirals of the fleet and the senior admiral on the *active* list amount to 343 years, or an average of eighty-six each. The active admiral of this age must be an especial curiosity.

A CORRESPONDENT informs a Rangoon paper that the Swedish barque Constance while on her voyage to Akyab from Rio Janeiro, picked up twenty-one men from the wrecked Italian steamer Monte Video. They went on to Calcutta by the Emblehope.

THE *Indian Daily News* of Wednesday says—"We understand that it was intended to place the Outram Statue in position this morning. The pedestal, which was fixed some days since, is a solid block of grey Cornish granite, weighing some six tons."

THE *Rangoon Mail* says that fire has played sad havoc with the picturesque little town of Beeling. A few days ago the Government bazaar there and the Court House, which cost Rs. 5,000, and a considerable number of houses in the town were burnt to the ground.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., will start for Goruckpore next Sunday night, and probably be away about eight or nine days. Although nothing is definitively settled about his move to the hills, we are disposed now to select the 18th as a probable date for his departure.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by his personal staff and medical officer, has gone with a flying camp to visit Mandi and Sukhet. His Honor will, it is stated, work his way across the Hills via Jummoo to Murree, where he will probably arrive just after the rains have set in.

THE unpopularity of M. Faron, the Governor of Pondicherry, bore fruit the other day in a way that must have been most mortifying to the *amour propre* of the representative of the Republic. Wishing to do honour to the officers of the British frigate Thetis, His Excellency endeavoured to get up what was intended to be a dinner and a dance, but the *Pondicheriennes* positively refused their essential assistance in the latter object. Similarly, the welcome given by the Pondicherry Governor to the commander and officers of the French man-of-war La Clorinde afforded another opportunity for the lady-population to exhibit the bitterness of their feelings against a functionary who has been most assiduous in impressing upon the citizens he rules over that *private* festivities, especially balls and dances, are quite out of keeping with the sackcloth and ashes his subjects ought to wear under a sense of the humiliation their mother-country has suffered.

THE *Englishman* tells us that Mr. Hume, who had originally applied for the summonses in the contempt case against Mr. Knight, and subsequently obtained them after the renewal of the application personally by Mr. Fagan, appeared on Tuesday morning, and informed the Court that he had received instructions from Government not to proceed with the case, and he would therefore take no further steps in it. The magistrate was of opinion that this amounted to a withdrawal. Mr. Hume said he did not withdraw the case: he merely withdrew himself from it. The case being fixed for 10 o'clock, and Mr. Fagan not being present at a little before 11, the magistrate read over the charges to Mr. Knight, who appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Carruthers, but was not called upon to plead to the charges in the absence of any body for the prosecution, and they were thereupon dismissed. Mr. Carruthers on this applied for compensation on behalf of his client under section 92 of the Calcutta Police Act, which provided for compensation to defendants on the dismissal of charges preferred against them up to Rs. 50. The magistrate, in refusing the application, remarked the compensation he could give was so insignificant that he would leave Mr. Knight to seek his remedy elsewhere.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has been actively at work on special duty for the last two months in Tirhoot, writes to us from near Durbunga as follows :—"One extraordinary feature of the famine appears to be its indefinite locality. It is invariably 20 miles to the North, or to the East, or away to the S. S. E. by East, and so on, till the compass is completely boxed ; but it never appears to assume a more tangible shape than the presence of vast gangs of coolies, who exhibit much the same appearance as coolies do all over the world—and who ever heard of a fat coolie ? To those who have any acquaintance with this portion of India, the garbled and exaggerated accounts of the appearance of the inhabitants is a matter of ridicule. To the eye the population exhibits no symptom of distress. The natives, ever suspicious of our motives, disbelieve in our disinterested endeavours to relieve a distress which at present is in the womb of futurity, and appears contingent on the approaching rains. The famine to them appears in the shape of a means to an end, and that end they are firmly convinced is Nepaul. The existence of such enormous gangs of coolies on the relief works is no criterion of the distress. Light work and a high rate of pay, at a time of year when no agricultural employment is obtainable, are sufficient incentives to collect quadruple the number now employed." Meanwhile the writer declares that sanitary arrangements are neglected, and that great danger of disease exists in many places where enormous gangs of coolies are congregated together.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Arbuthnot, of the Civil Service, Collector of Bombay, arrived here by Thursday's mail.

HIGH COURT TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT.—As we mentioned the other day, five new translators have been appointed in the High Court for three years. Of these, two are Parsees, and three Hindoos.

MONSIEUR AND MADAME BERGER DE PLACE have given two representations in Calcutta which are highly spoken of by the local press, though it is to be regretted that they have not been so well patronised as their ability deserves.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—It is reported that Mr. Robertson, Collector and Magistrate of Tannah, is to be appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs in place of Mr. Reid, who shortly proceeds to England on leave.

THE PERJURY CASE.—In the perjury case in connection with the Sonapore riot, which we reported in yesterday's *Gazette*, Dr. Dallas and Mr. Ghandheebhoy appeared on behalf of the third prisoner. Only the other two were undefended.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of one Natha Gulla, who died suddenly on the previous day. The jury found that death was caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Robert Logg, a seaman of the ship William Lindsay, was charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal to do duty, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BROACHING CARGO.—Three Goanese, employed on board the steam-ship Aretuza, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with embezzling twenty bottles of claret, part of the stores of the steamer. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, two native boys—aged respectively ten and twelve years—were charged with having in their possession a quantity of cotton reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They pleaded guilty, and were ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

"GOOLBA SAHOBER CHE KURD ?"—This is the title of a new play produced for the first time at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday last by the combined actors of the Victoria and Elphinstone Clubs. That the piece went off well is to say the least of its merits. The language is charming and the acting deserves great praise. The scenery and dresses were of the usual costly description, and the audience was kept pleased during the progress of the piece. The same play and a new farce are to be performed to-night, when we have no doubt the amateurs will have a large audience to encourage them in their efforts to amuse the native public.

AN OVATION TO M. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C.S.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE spectacle in the Crawford Market on Thursday evening last must have been one of unmixed pleasure and gratification to our late Municipal Commissioner, to whose skill and foresight the Market owes its existence. We have often spoke of its spacious accommodation and its architectural beauty ; and we have the testimony of such illustrious visitors as H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook, who have all pronounced it to be among the best in the world, in every respect. That Mr. Crawford should inspect his pet building after an absence of thirty months, was but natural ; and Thursday evening was chosen for his visit. Somehow or other the occupiers of stalls and those who use the Market most came to know of the intended visit of the late Commissioner ; and within a few hours the aspect of the place was quite changed from its ordinary appearance. The market people, squatters, butchers one and all left their stalls and began to sweep and clean the place. They procured some hundreds of flags and banners, large and small, and of all kinds of devices, and hung them up in every part of the market-the British ensign occupying the pinnacle of the clock-tower. Every stall was decorated with leaves, flowers, fruits, ever-greens, &c. ; the floors throughout the market were carpeted, and otherwise the place presented a very lively and gala appearance. The gardens and fountains in the compound were also trimmed up for the occasion. The work-shops on the eastern side of the markets were also gaily dressed up, and it seemed that a visit was about to be paid by some *burra* saheb. About six o'clock, Mr. Arthur Crawford drove up and alighted at the entrance of the workshops, where the initials, "A. T. C.' and under them, "Welcome," were conspicuously displayed. The crowd of spectators on the road and in the shop was very great. Mr. Crawford minutely inspected the shop, and seemed to be much pleased with some improved specimens of watering carts. On passing from the workshop to the markets, the crowds shouted in English and vernacular, "Welcome to Mr. Crawford,' accompanied with deafening "hurrahs." The number of spectators in the markets must have been several thousands, and, at each step that Mr. Crawford took, he was greeted with garlands of flowers, bouquets, &c., &c., and lots of "hurrahs." He expressed himself satisfied with the gardening in the compound. On entering the fruit stalls, the crowd, though previously divided into two lines, became so immense that Mr. Crawford found it almost impassable, and it was with no small difficulty that a forced passage was made for him. He then cast a rapid glance all round, and seemed to be greatly pleased with what he little expected, a perfect ovation. In justice to those who got up this demonstration at such a short notice, we must mention the names of Mr. Eduljee Maneckjee (general purveyor), Ramjee Heerjee, Dakoo Keswjee, Gita Nuthoo, the market punchayet, and others, who subscribed amongst themselves small sums of money to defray the necessary expenses of this display of their own spontaneous loyalty to a gentleman to whom with one united voice they ascribe the prosperity of the Arthur Crawford Markets.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

COLONEL FULLER, the Architectural Engineer of the Presidency, has gone to Aden—this most of us know ; but it may not be generally known that the person who is acting for him rejoices in more titles than he can well bear. He is "Acting Architectural and Executive Engineer for the Presidency," "Superintending Engineer, Presidency," "Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences," and "President of the Committee for the Examination of Public Works Stores." That is all. Verily to him that hath shall be given.

THERE has been a good deal said about the new list of jurors, and speculation as to the profoundly mysterious manner in which it has been prepared is rife. I am inclined to think that the person who compiled it must be a wag of the first order, who has been having his little joke at the expense of the public. Among the Parsees, the letter A can boast of 43 Ardaseers out of 46 names ; F, 36 Framjees out of 44 ; H, 33 Hormusjees out of 41 names. I have no time nor patience to go deeper into the list, but would my readers be surprised to hear that, according to the jury list, a European who has been dead now for some years past is liable to be called to serve as a Juror by the Clerk of the Crown ? Perhaps, like Glendower, the Clerk of the Crown thinks he may "call spirits from the vasty deep." But will they come ?

WHEN Mrs. Lewis was here last year with her company, it will be remembered that one of the most pleasing among all the players was Miss Carry George. Her performance of *Bella* in "School" was delightful, and even the critics agreed to praise her. I am glad to be able to state that she is soon coming to Bombay again. There seems to have been a difference with her and Mrs. Lewis, for now she is moving about with her own company. She has been delighting audiences in Madras and Bangalore, and is now, I believe, on her way to Poona, where she will remain for one or two nights. It is probable that she will arrive here on the 8th or 9th. The opening piece which she will present at the Grant Theatre will be Gilbert's mythological comedy "Pigmalion and Galatea," and this will be followed by a musical comedietta, for Miss George can sing. A theatrical company should take very well in Bombay just now, for Miss George's company is a pretty large one, and—(this information for the benefit of the killing young men about town)—she will be accompanied by Miss Florence Norman and Miss Jennie Nye.

THE hour was six p.m. ; the place the Bunder ; the occasion oysters and stout. By the aid of the waning sunlight, two figures, both thin and careworn-looking, might be seen seated at a round table, picking up the contents of "luxurious bivalves" with a fork, and delicately poising them in mid-air, for a moment before eating them, to admire that glorious blush of red on them caused by scarlet pepper. As the oysters disappeared, and the stout followed, the figures relaxed from the stern mood with which they began their repast. Their faces began to melt ; to look as soft, tender-hearted, melting, and humane as an oyster with features carved upon it. At last one spoke, "Yes—Smith was brought up as a clergyman." "Was he ?" said his companion with a twinkle in his eye, which seemed to be one large radiant oyster—"poor Smith ! What was he brought up for doing ?" Not to be outdone, the figure who had first spoken also beamed roguishly out of an oyster eye, and said—"Because he stuck to Thirty-Nine Articles which did not belong to him particularly." Then both figures laughed and hid their faces behind the empty pewters. It was a lovely sight.

THE strange correspondent who addressed me last week, suggesting what in his opinion are appropriate questions for the F. E. A. examination, has once more come forward with some startling queries :—

"*Suave Mari* Magno, turbantibus æquora ventis," &c,
"*Prima luce*, cum summus mons a Labieno teneretur," &c.
"Matutino pater, seu *Jane* libentius audis."

Who were the three young ladies whose names are italicised ? Should you be justified from the context in inferring that Mary was a *sweet* girl, and Lucy a *first* chop young woman ? Is the second generally supposed to have accompanied T. L. to the top of the mountain ?

Distinguish between Catalectic, Catamaran, and Cat o' nine tails. Has the last any closer connection than the two others with the *feline* tribe ?

Horace evinces a decided partiality for Coccuban and Falernian wine, but in the odes, (1, 14.) we read "fortiter occupa portum," which may be freely rendered "Stick to your *Port* like a man." Reconcile this apparent inconsistency.

Translate

"Kai nun epi skenais se nautikais horo
Aiantos on tha *taxin* eschaten echei."

Are commentators correct in supposing that this refers to the proximity of the Income-tax Collector's office to the tents in the Strangers' Lines, and if so, should not "eschaten" be translated by "would it were the last"?

THE literary cook is as authentic an institution as the domestic cook is, and both resemble each other in this, that their success increases with their skill in disguising their dishes. There are a good many literary cooks flourishing in the world at the present moment, who, by picking a bit from the intellectual garden of this author, and roasting the idea of another, have gained a reputation for originality and cleverness. Glancing over a home paper the other day, I came across an unexpected piece of information about some literary cook and their mode of doing business. A correspondent in it had written on behalf of an unfortunate simile which the cooks had been using to such an extent that he entertained a just fear that it would grow stale upon the palate of the public. "Between the years 1758-65, Oliver Goldsmith, in that charming essay of his, 'A Reverie at the Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap,' wrote,—'A monstrous ruff was put round her neck, so that her head seemed like that of John the Baptist placed in a charger.' In the 'Scarlet Letter' (chap. viii.), 'a ruff . . . caused his head to look not a little like that of John the Baptist in a charger.' At page 28 of a novel I read a week ago, called 'The Surgeon's Secret,' I discovered a sombre face, 'resting on an immense ruff, like the Baptist's head on a charger.' And yet again, at page 118, vol. iii., of a recently published novel called 'The Mystery of Ashleigh Manor,' I perceive 'an old dame, in a big ruff, like the Baptist's head in a charger !" This tattle of mine may not be considered very appropriate to Bombay, but I assure you nevertheless that it is, for here there are many literary cooks ; though their ability in dressing *ragouts* is not of the most marked description. In looking at the editorials and "graphic" correspondence of a contemporary I daresay you will be at no loss to discover the existence of literary cooks of rather an amusing description. Look, for instance, at the Bhownuggur correspondence, which is really one of the most suggestive things in the *Times of India* at present.

THE death of Mr. Taylor has taken us all by surprise. Remembering his stout figure and his healthy-looking face, we thought, even when we knew an accident had happened to him, that he would get over it, and have only a little lameness to remind him of his misfortune. But we were all wrong—we judged too much by signs, forgetting the continually recurring fact that a long residence in India leaves few men the strength to cope with a serious accident. Old Indians seem outwardly to be strong, but when a trial comes their strength vanishes. So it was with Mr. Taylor. "Jamie," as he used to be called by his intimates, was one of the characters of Bombay. To a strong memory and a well stored mind, he added a critical faculty which he was never weary of asserting. His dogmatism and egotism were not displeasing to those who came in contact with them, for when he advanced them to the front he spoke so shrewdly and so interestingly that his faults of manner were forgiven and forgotten. Some of his older friends used good-humouredly to note his little idiosyncracy of self-assertion, and they can tell you how he used, in perfect good faith, to make such remarks as—"The fact is," as I told the Governor, you are all wrong." or, "See, the fact of the matter is this, that my opinion is it will never do," and so on. His dry short chuckle when he had pleased himself by replying to an opponent, his broad Aberdonian accent of which all his years of residence in India had not diminished the freshness, his familiar face, even those "curls" which stood out from his temples like bits of laurel over the brow of a Roman Emperor, will long be remembered by his friends, and missed from the public haunts of Bombay. He was an earnest man, high principled, independent ; ever ready—nay, delighting—in giving advice to youngsters new to the country ; and, apart from his personal characteristics of dry fun and good humour, he drew admirers around him by his mental abilities. It is but a short time ago that Mr. Clements Markham, in his Review of the past year's administration in India, spoke in high terms of praise of Mr. Taylor's literary qualifications, and it was characteristic of the close connection existing between the late Sheriff and this city that our citizens looked upon commendation of him as equivalent to putting another feather in the cap of Bombay. He was strictly identified with Bombay and most of her concerns for many years back, and few strangers could remain in Bombay even for one or two days without hearing of "Jamie Taylor" or coming in contact with him in some way. He has done good work for his fellow men : may he rest well.

I AM glad to see the Railway question being ventilated in your columns. I daresay there is a good deal requiring investigation in the circumstances of the men employed on our railways and the way they are treated by the directors. So far as I have been able to make out, the *employés* have a substantial grievance to the effect that they are worked too hard. It may be said that this is their own fault, that they are not absolutely required to work more than eight or nine hours a day, and that as a matter of fact they overwork themselves for greed of extra pay. But there may be much truth in what the men say, that if they do not choose to work more than their nominal day's work other men will be got in their place to do it. This should be looked into. If men are sometimes compelled to work 150 hours consecutively, as the Secretary of the new Amalgamated Society of Railway Employés says they are, I can only express my astonishment that more railway accidents do not occur. The matter is one which ought to be investigated. The public should not be exposed to the danger arising on the one hand from the cupidity of the railway servants, or, on the other, from bad management on the part of the Railway Company. The letters from railway servants which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* do not throw much light on the question at issue, and some of the statements made by "Quiver" are unsupportable. "Country Coal's" letter made out a very good case for the hardships of engine-drivers, and there was something charming in the frank way he invited any of the railway directors to do a drive of 130 miles with him on his engine with the sun in full blaze overhead and the furnace in full blaze in front. But there is less to recommend "Quiver's" letter, which is conceited and incorrect, and written altogether in a style which is not likely to strengthen the case of the discontented railway employés. He will gain nothing by showering indiscriminate abuse upon the men who have accepted the new terms proposed by the railway companies. He made one statement which I cannot believe to be true. He says that on the B. B. and C. I. line the Company daily employ a native engine-driver at Ahmedabad to run a passenger train on a single line, and that this man cannot write and cannot read the "line clear" when it is handed to him ! Why I cannot believe this statement is correct is because I do not think the B. B. and C. I. R. managers are idiots ; however little they may care for the lives of the public, they at all events would not wantonly and stupidly run the risk of entrusting a passenger train to a man who could not spell instructions involving life or death and thousands of pounds worth of property ! I expect to see this statement of "Quiver's" contradicted. Surely there are guards and engine-drivers who can frankly and plainly tell their grievances, and these are the men whose testimony will be valuable if the subject of railway reorganisation and the grievances of railway servants is to be thoroughly ventilated.

THE CASE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

YESTERDAY morning on Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee taking his seat on the bench, he addressed Mr. Branson, and said that he had considered a point raised by him on Thursday, and would now read his decision thereon, which was as follows :—The question raised by Mr. Branson I take to be substantially a plea to the jurisdiction of this Court. It is objected that under the provisions of section 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I have no power to entertain this complaint unless the Court before or against which the offence was committed gives its sanction to the prosecution. Now I should have been personally very desirous of holding that the statutory provisions of that section were applicable here, for if the learned Judge who tried the Koth Succession criminal case, and who had the best opportunity of judging whether the offence of giving false evidence had been committed before him or not had given his sanction, I should have felt my hands considerably strengthened in holding this enquiry ; and if, on the other hand, the same learned Judge had refused his sanction, I should have had an equally useful index for the exercise of my discretion whether this was a fit case to entertain. But the question as it arises here, is whether such sanction not having been applied for at all, and having therefore neither been granted or refused, this Court is debarred from entertaining this complaint. I conceive that this question cannot be decided by any analogy, but a proper interpretation of the express legislative provisions contained in the Criminal Procedure Code in that behalf. Section 468, on the terms of which everything rests, says, that a complaint of an offence against public justice described in certain sections of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal court shall not be entertained in the criminal courts except with the sanction of the courts before or against which the offence was committed. Here the offence charged in this case was one of such offences as is there described. It was committed within the territorial limits of this Court's jurisdiction. It is plain, however, that this Court, even though I were to hold it to be included within the expression "criminal courts," which I cannot well do in the face of the definition of that expression in sections 4 and 5 of the Code, is expressly excepted from the operation of the Code by the first section thereof. Not being governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, I cannot see my way to hold that the jurisdiction of this Court is affected by what is contained in section 468. It must treat this case in the same way as if it related to a similar offence committed in the original side of the High Court or in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, or in the magisterial courts in the city of Bombay. I do not think that the fact of the Court which tried the Koth Succession Criminal case, and before which the offence of giving false evidence is charged as having been committed, being governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, makes any difference. That trial was held under the provisions of section 61 by the High Court withdrawing the case from the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad for trial by itself, and the Code expressly provides that the procedure to be observed in such case is the procedure which would have been observed by the Court from which the case has been withdrawn. The procedure thus prescribed for the trial of the case ended with that trial, and I cannot see how the jurisdiction of this Court can be affected, because the Court before which the trial had been held had a particular procedure prescribed for it. It is I conceive my duty not to assume a jurisdiction which is not vested in this Court nor to renounce that which it clearly has. Under these circumstances I must hold that this case must proceed.

The case was then proceeded with, when several witnesses for the prosecution were examined by Mr. Payne. The Magistrate then adjourned the further investigation of the case to Monday the 11th inst.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the adjourned quarterly meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon, the whole of the business, chiefly details, brought forward was disposed of, and the meeting then resolved itself into a special one to consider Mr. Macfarlane's proposition "that the Town Band be taken over, managed, and maintained by the Municipality as one of the municipal institutions of the city," and to elect a member of the Town Council in lieu of Mr. D. S. Kemp, resigned. After a somewhat lengthened discussion, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's amendment was carried and Mr. Macfarlane's proposal negatived. Mr. Shantaram Narayen was elected *nem con.* to the vacant seat in the Town Council. A report of the proceedings will appear in an early issue.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. CHALDEA.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, and Commander W. Fentiman, of the P. and O. Company's steamer Mooltan, re-assembled yesterday morning at the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the steamship Chaldea, on a rock to the northward of Vingorla, on the 22nd March last.

Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government, Mr. Langley (Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared on behalf of the owners and the captain of the ship Chaldea.

The Court delivered the following judgment :—

It appears from the evidence produced before us, that the steamer Chaldea, an iron vessel of 925 85-100 tons registered tonnage, and belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, left Bombay on the 21st March last, on a voyage to Calcutta with a general cargo, also a quantity of specie for Tellichery and Colombo and a number of cabin passengers, troops, and mails for different places on the Coast. She was commanded by Mr. John Thomas Lewis, R. N. R., a who holds a certificate of competency as master, granted to him by the Board of Trade, and numbered 13,437 and bearing date 11th July 1863. The Chaldea stopped at Rutnagherry on the morning of the 22nd March last at 7 o'clock and started for Vingorla at 8 o'clock the same morning, the captain being anxious to reach that place before dark in order to land passengers, &c. At about 2 P.M. the Chaldea was abreast of Malwan, making for Vingorla. At 2-30 P.M. the course was altered with the object of taking the channel inside the Vingorla Rocks, called the Karil Kechal channel. The Chaldea stood on the same course South 11 East until the Square Rock bore N. E. by N.* The Vingorla Light House on the Vingorla high rock bore S. by E. nearly ahead. The captain then took a cast of the lead and got no bottom at 10 fathoms, after which he altered the course to South 45 East, by standard compass, deviation 3 degrees west, the correct course being South 48 East. The captain says that this alteration of his course should have taken him into mid-channel. Land was visible, but there were no special land marks. The captain had Taylor's directions called "The Coast Pilot," but as he thought these directions would take him too near the Karil Rock and further out of his course, he steered in mid channel course. The Chaldea continued on this course for some time, and after she had passed the Square Rock and was nearly abreast of the Karil Rock she struck on a sunken rock. The breakers on the rock awash east of the Karil Rock were visible half a mile on the starboard beam, there was no danger whatever visible ahead. The second officer, Mr. Street, was hauling in the lead at the time of the accident, and had just reported nine fathoms—no bottom. When the ship struck she was going 8¼ knots by the log, and a current was setting to the southward about three-fourths of a mile an hour. The tide was about first quarter ebb. Mr. Street, the second officer, was on watch at the time, and was with the captain on the bridge. A scounny was also on the look-out on the bridge, and another scounny was at the wheel. When the Chaldea first struck, she heeled over considerably, and then lurched to starboard and port, but did not stop. The engines were immediately stopped. About two minutes afterwards, while the captain was taking the bearings, the vessel struck a second time and stopped. There was considerable grinding. According to the captain's evidence, the distance between the place where the vessel first struck and where she struck a second time, must have been from a quarter to half a mile. The Chaldea stopped for about ten seconds, and then the swell of the sea carried her over. The second officer, Mr. Street, then reported 5½ fathom water. Seeing that the vessel was settling down, the captain gave orders for the boats to be cleared away. On sounding the well, the chief officer reported six feet water in the main-hold. In consequence of the troops, who were mostly raw recruits, crowding into the boats and fighting with those who came near them, the captain saw that great loss of life would ensue if the boats were lowered, and after asking the chief engineer the state of the engine-room, the captain ordered him to go full speed ahead, the vessel's head being pointed towards the shore. The vessel stood in for the shore for about five minutes, but the captain then finding the shore rocky, with breakers, and there being no hope of landing the passengers and troops safely, the vessel was kept away down the coast, but with much difficulty, as she was sinking fast forward. The vessel was kept away for twenty minutes, and was then run on to a sandy beach about one and a half mile E by S. Neuti. The boats were then lowered, and all the passengers, troops, and bagage sent on shore. Some days afterwards endeavours were made to raise the Chaldea, but every effort in this direction failed, and the Chaldea became a total wreck. From the evidence of the captain of the Chaldea and of Captain Henry Warner, of Her Majesty's steamer Dalhousie (who was deputed by Government to visit the scene of the wreck and ascertain the position of the rock) it appears that the rock in the "Karil Kechal channel" on which the Chaldea struck was unknown and not marked on any of the charts of the coast at present in use. The bearings when taken by Captain Lewis and the second officer, Mr. Street, could not be depended upon, owing to the oscillation of the compasses. The first bearings of the Square Rock north-east by north and Light-House south by east were true and good ones, and placed the Chaldea in the "fair way." We find that the bearings taken at the time of striking were inaccurate, as those bearings place the ship a mile on the opposite side of the channel and more than a mile from the place where she struck. The Court do not, however, attach much importance to this difference in the reckoning, as danger could not be foreseen, no danger being indicated on the chart. It now remains for us to consider whether Captain Lewis was justified in taking the shorter passage to Vingorla, with a large vessel like the Chaldea, although she drew only 14 feet of water, her maximum draught being 19 feet. Captain Lewis' object in adopting this course was, as he states, to save a distance of six or seven miles in the run, as he was anxious to reach Vingorla before dark to land horses, passengers, and mails. He states that he felt "almost certain" about the passage, but that he went to the chart and laid the course down for the guidance of the man at the wheel ; that he had used this passage a dozen times before, in common with all the senior commanders of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the names of some of whom he has given ; and that he had passed through this channel with the Chaldea on a previous occasion when the vessel drew 19 feet water. Captain Hutchinson, of the steamer Karrachee, stated in his evidence that he has been through this same channel half a dozen times ; that he had never seen or heard of this rock before the accident to the Chaldea, and that he would therefore again have taken this passage without any hesitation, and even when landmarks were not visible, provided he was sure of his compasses. Captain Warner, of Her Majestys' steamer Dalhousie, also states that he understands from what Lieutenants Hewett and Morland told him that the passage is constantly used by officers in the Government service. Looking at all these circumstances, we think that Captain Lewis was justified in deciding to take the shorter passage leading to Vingorla. The lead was kept going, and with one exception, due care appears to have been taken in the navigation. The exception to which we allude was the omission on the part of Captain Lewis to follow the directions laid down in Taylor's directions called "The Coast Pilot." He thus ignored the marks so plainly laid down in these directions for clearing the foul ground patches on the very edge of which the rock on which the Chaldea struck was found to be. While giving due weight to Captain Lewis's reasons as stated by himself for concluding that he was running no risk when he was going through the inner passage off Vingorla with the Chaldea, we cannot help feeling that he deserves censure for not following the marks given on Taylor's chart with reference to the shortest rout to Vingorla. He should have followed the marks given and have kept his vessel in mid-channel. Horsburgh advises no large vessel to take the shorter passage to Vingorla, and remarks that a ship named the Margaret struck on an unknown rock there and had to undergo considerable repairs in Bombay. Though this was written many years ago, and before steamers were much used, and applies mostly to sailing vessels, it nevertheless shows that the information given by Horsburgh is very correct. He gives nearly the same marks for Vingorla "mid-channel" as Taylor, and these marks are confirmed by the late survey made by Captain Warner of the Dalhousie, and it is proved that the inner passage to Vingorla harbour has been frequently used with safety by proper attention being paid to these leading marks, and the Court regret that Captain Lewis did not, when proceeding through the inner passage, take these "leading marks" as his guide for the navigation of the Chaldea. He says there were no special landmarks, and that he did not use "Taylor's marks" because he thought they would take him too near Karil Rock and too far out of his course. It would thus appear that Captain Lewis ignored the only sure guide for mid-channel. Captain Lewis must be thoroughly acquainted with the leading marks of the Ratnagherry coast, and he should have seen by these marks that Tiger Hill was shut in with Neuti Point ; and that the Chaldea was not, as he supposed, too far on the starboard side, but was actually over on the port side of the channel, as is proved by the discovery of the rock and its position as laid down by Captain Warner. With the exception above noticed the Court do not find fault with Captain Lewis, and after careful consideration of all the circumstances connected with the loss of the Chaldea, as narrated in the evidence now forwarded to Government, the Court do not think that Captain Lewis' certificate should be suspended on account of the loss of the Chaldea by that vessel striking on a rock, which is not marked on any of the charts of the coast, and which was not therefore supposed to be in existence. Captain Lewis and other commanders of the British India Steam Navigation Company had on many occasions passed near the same place in vessels drawing more water than the Chaldea was drawing when she struck on the rock above mentioned. The Court cannot but think highly of the conduct of Captain Lewis after the Chalden unfortunately struck, and when she was so seriously damaged, that it is surprising she continued to float so long as she did. By this calmness and capacity he saved all the lives of those on board, and he acted in our opinion in a seamanlike manner, and wisely resolved to run the vessel on the nearest shore. This course led to all on board being saved and also the specie and much of the cargo. For the reasons above stated we have returned to Captain Lewis his certificate of competency.

* Depositions of the witnesses reported in the Overland Summary of the *Times of India*, of the 9thult., ult., pp. 4 and 5.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 18th April 1874.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	93,952	2	0
Merchandize	3,79,598	1	0
Electric Telegraph	1,127	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	600	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,75,672	3	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles.....Total Rs.....	4,71,984	4	0
Increase Rs.....	3,687	15	0

INDIAN NEWS.

THE PROSPECTS IN THE TERAI.—We are glad to hear very encouraging accounts from the Terai gardens. Those situated on the left of the Balasur river have had plenty of seasonable rain. The gardens on the right side have not been so fortunate, but, on the whole, there is no reason for complaint. In the hills rain is very much wanted for tea ; all except the larger jhoras are dry, and the ground is literally baked. A water famine has at present taken the place of scarcity of food so much dreaded by some people. Every evening the clouds bank up in the direction of the plains, giving rise to delusive hopes of a good downpour of rain, which are invariably dissipated by a strong wind from the N. N. E., which effectually prevents any rain falling. A few good heavy showers would soon make the outturn on the hill gardens equal to, if not ahead of, the corresponding period of last year.—*Darjeeling News.*

ANTICIPATED SCARCITY IN MADURA.—In their proceedings of the 31st March last, reviewing the Collector's report on the Melur Taluq, the Board advocated the provision of certain kinds of work and arrangements for paying labourers daily. The same measures the Board consider will be necessary, though possibly on a larger scale, if the April rain fails altogether in Tirumungallam. The Collector should take care that works that will give sufficient employment are selected, and rough estimates prepared, and apply for sanction directly the necessity for the works arises. He may r

also of the Hindoos and European inhabitants of British India will in a great measure depend." This accomplished champion of Parsee virtue tried his utmost to draw to his side by his subtle logic all the inhabitants of India, Hindoos and Europeans, and range them against the Mahomedans. From his letter it appears that the Mahomedans, and only the Mahomedans, are the originators of every disturbance in India. If he has deliberately and advisedly taken so much pains to paint the Mahomedans, I venture to think that it has done little credit to his skill in human portraiture. If he has done it by mistake, bedashing the picture anyhow, I should recommend him to look at the names of the principal ringleaders of the Indian mutiny, and he will be satisfied that they were not Mahomedans. Crimes committed in a country chiefly inhabited by the Hindoos and Mahomedans undoubtedly will be committed by them. It is quite unnecessary to point it out. But to keep one out of sight, and to represent the other as dark as possible, is an act the propriety (I hardly like to say the honesty or morality) of which is very questionable. Nothing can give us a greater pleasure than to see our countrymen trying their utmost to reconcile their mutual unmeaning and foolish bickerings, to forget every past injury, and ensure the peace and prosperity of the future, instead of keeping alive continual fire of contention and supplying it every day with fresh fuel. Sir, I have studiously avoided saying anything that might be taken for a defence of one party or a condemnation of another. It has been my sole purpose to show to my countryman that he has not taken a just view of the subject, and his writing is more likely to promote disagreements and heartburnings than peace and tranquility. If India produces able men, of whatever creed or colour they may be, only to multiply her internal wounds which it is their duty to heal, then India is unquestionably very unfortunate. Far be it from me to assail the immaculate virtue of the Parsees. I merely wish to deny most strenuously the justice of the virulent attack which has been made upon my Mahomedan brethren.

R. AHMED.

When disturbances go the length they have recently at Bombay, and confidence in the local authorities to act promptly or impartially is shaken, it is time for the Government to speak. We hope that the Secretary of State for India has recognised the necessity for interference to investigate the origin of the Parsee and Mahomedan riots, and to pass an opinion upon the measures adopted to restore peace. The Viceroy is just now sufficiently occupied with other matters; and questions between religious bodies in India can be much better handled by the Secretary of State at home than by the Viceroy. Rightly or wrongly the Parsees consider themselves shamefully used, not only by the Mahomedan rioters, but by the Bombay authorities. The chief of the police is charged with showing partiality, and the Governor of Bombay with indecision. These charges are made in all seriousness; they are repeated here in letters to the leading journals, and they demand investigation. The Parsees claim in common with all Her Majesty's subjects that their lives and property may be protected, and that they may be able to live without fear of a repetition of such assaults upon their homes and temples as have recently disgraced Bombay. This ought to be assured to them. If the Mahomedans felt themselves aggrieved in the same way we should say the same thing. Probably many of them do; and all but the lower orders who take part in these disorderly scenes would doubtless desire to see Bombay preserved from their re-enactment. The easy manner in which certain of the rioters have escaped punishment does, we think, require explanation. It is not as though Mahomedan fanaticism had not given us trouble in other ways. Every now and again it shows itself, and usually gets head in proportion to the license extended. The official report of the disturbances sent home is popularly believed to be misleading. Nothing will more directly contribute to the continuance of bad feeling than an impression that sides are taken by the authorities. The chief of the police, who is censured for being a partisan, ought, if such be proved, no longer to retain his position; but that he has thus acted has yet to be proved. We hope the Marquis of Salisbury will institute a searching inquiry, and that those who ought to answer for the order of Bombay will be made unmistakably conscious of their responsibility for the recent riots.—*Overland Mail*, April 10.

A GREAT COUNTRY AND ITS LITTLE WARS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Whether Sir Garnet Wolseley is to have a baronetcy and £1,500 a year for two lives, as one story goes, or a baronetcy and £1,000 for three lives, as another runs, neither we nor anybody else in England will grudge him his reward. He has discharged himself thoroughly well of the heavy burden placed upon him, and he receives his recompense according to the fashion of the day. But, for ourselves, we are certainly alarmed—and we take it that our misgivings are shared by numbers of our countrymen—at the excessive importance getting to be attached to petty wars with barbarians, at the extravagant language employed about them, at the heavy expenditure which they entail, and at the magnificence with which their successful conduct is rewarded. It will be more graceful to illustrate our observations by the case of the Abyssinian war, which is over and paid for while all the actors in it have undergone their apotheosis, than by that of the expedition to Coomassie, of which the heroes have still to receive part of their recompense and of which the bill has still to be settled. Sir Robert Napier, who again did thoroughly well every iota of the task set to him, received for his march on Magdala a peerage and two thousand a year for two lives. Wellesley received precisely the same reward for the Battle of Talavera, and Nelson precisely the same for the Battle of the Nile. Now the Battle of Talavera, according to Jomini, "restored the reputation of the British army, which had been decaying for a whole century," and for the first time convinced the French Marshals, if not their master, that they would have to reckon with the best infantry force in the world. If its immediate results were not as great as might have been expected, it undoubtedly was the necessary preliminary of the operations which ended on the French side of the Pyrenees. The Battle of the Nile was one of the most important battles ever fought in all the course of history. Nothing but the extraordinary chance which a little later enabled Napoleon Bonaparte to get safe back from Egypt to France prevented Nelson's victory from changing the whole current of events as much as the Battle of Actium. As it was, it finally determined the naval supremacy of Great Britain, and rendered it certain that our country would never be included in the circle of French conquests. The survival of political liberty and national independence was chiefly owing to the Battle of the Nile. But the Abyssinian success was mainly an affair of money. The actual fighting consisted in meeting with a volley from the Snider a horde of barbarians rushing down a hill. The possible or conceivable risks were all insured against by the most lavish expenditure. The force marched upon Magdala "underwritten" up to the last farthing of its value. The general—who, we say again, did all that was expected from him and did it absolutely well—was rewarded on a scale perfectly intelligible on commercial principles, but less consistent with the hitherto acknowledged standards of military failure and success.

The point at which description, interest, encomium, and recompense are now-a-days pitched in these matters ought to cause the more anxiety because the materials for such difficulties as occurred in Abyssinia and on the Gold Coast are to be found in abundance all over the world. Even if we put India aside, there are at least a dozen places at which Great Britain might at any moment be entangled by unforeseen circumstances in a perplexing contest with a barbarous foe. The coasts of Asia, Africa, and America are studded with British settlements, behind which lie savage or half-civilized populations, sometimes of multitudinous number and obeying principles of action quite unknown to us. A late Blue-book shows us that if the Turkish possessions in Europe had not enabled us to put diplomatic pressure on the Turkish Sultan, we might have been put to the alternative of exposing our garrison at Aden to starvation, or engaging in a quarrel about the mysterious, international relations of that well-known principality, Lahej. A little while ago that curious British possession on the American coast, the Belize, was invaded by armed Indians from Yucatan, and a mere chance saved us from being involved in a diplomatic difficulty or a war with that most hopeless of all adversaries the Mexican republic. The chance which turned out favourably in this last case was the accidental circumstance that the whole thing was over and done long before we heard of it. Leading articles were written on it, but there was no pretext for sending out a special correspondent, as would assuredly have been done if the defeat of the Yucatan Indians had been incomplete. The truth is that the special correspondents are responsible for the new phase of military history through which we are passing. They are most certainly not an untruthful class of writers as a general rule, but one thing they cannot possibly do—they cannot make the admission that the business upon which they are sent out is a nonsensical one. They are thus more likely to mislead the British public when they are observing an easy than when they are watching a difficult undertaking. About real difficulties there is always much to be said, and the correspondents attached to British expeditions are often equal to saying it exceedingly well. But if there are no difficulties, or none worth speaking of, the bricks which have to be made without straw are most easily made to stick together by working into the clay the froth of unqualified praise.

The position that England has ceased to be a European Power, but remains an Asiatic, an African, and an American Power, is not one which we, at all events, accept. But, whether it be true or whether it be false, the language and the system of which we have been speaking are equally mischievous. If this country is ever again to engage in a European contest, the habit of extravagantly lauding and excessively rewarding small successes achieved under conditions which never occur in civilized warfare is fraught with every sort of danger. It must prove a perennial spring of demoralization to both officers and men. On the other hand, if our army is really to be reserved for such operations as those against Magdala and Coomassie, the present system is absurdly costly. Nelson declared that, when he died, the refusal of the frigates he had so often asked for would be found written on his heart; but our generals now-a-days get all they demand, whatever the requisitions may be, from a railway to a hundred miles of leaden piping. It is quite clear that this extravagance cannot go on perpetually, and yet the occasions for it are sure to be plentiful. The truth is that if the proper business of our army is to fight with barbarians or half barbarians, its principles of action and scale of rewards ought to be those of our Indian army. In that country we have had for many years an army of which we have the strongest reason to be proud, which thoroughly understands that it exists for the purpose of defeating uncivilized or half-civilized enemies under conditions not in the least similar to those of European wars, which is accustomed to economize its resources and which is content with the most moderate rewards. The north-east frontier of India is said to be exceedingly like the country between the West African coast and Coomassie; it is described as a dense and malarious forest. The north-west frontier of India ranges along countries at least as difficult as the track from the East African coast to Magdala; and it is defended by fighting men not less brave than the Ashantees and infinitely better armed. Across either frontier there is an expedition of Indian officers and troops at least every five years; yet who ever heard of stars, peerages, and pensions for the commander or an ovation at Southampton to the men? It is a great mistake to suppose, as perhaps some of us do, that all the fuss we make about these affairs impresses foreign nations and reminds them that England is still a great military Power. The criticism of the continental press on the Gold Coast Expedition has almost wholly taken the shape of what is called in our vernacular "chaff." Perhaps our most serious critic has been M. John Lemoinne, who in the *Journal des Debats* has solemnly rebuked us for burning Coomassie. It is well known (says that gentleman) that the English are in the habit of blowing the natives of India from cannon, and they now carry their barbarous system into Africa. We, the French, it must be allowed, behave in much the same way towards similar foes, for did not General Pelissier smother some hundreds of Arabs by lighting a fire at the entrance of the cave in which they had taken refuge? M. John Lemoinne probably knows more of England and Englishmen than any other writer in the French press; and his language, contrasted (let us say) with that of the *Daily Telegraph*, affords us a fair test of the extent to which we are making ourselves ridiculous outside of our own island.

FRENCH ALLIANCES AND THE LATE WAR.

(FROM THE TIMES' PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 8.

The *Temps* publishes the following Diplomatic Note, which casts light upon the negotiations which preceded the war with Germany:—

"Count von Beust to the Prince de Metternich, Ambassador in Paris.

Vienna, July 20, 1870.

"Count Vitzthum has communicated to our august master the verbal message with which he was intrusted by the Emperor Napoleon. The Imperial words and the explanation which the Duc de Gramont added have completely removed all possibility of any misunderstanding which the suddenness of this unexpected war may have given rise to. Be good enough, therefore, to repeat to His Majesty and to his Ministers that, faithful to our engagements as have been set forth in the letters exchanged last year between the two Sovereigns, we regard the cause of France as our own, and that we will contribute to the success of her arms to the utmost limits of possibility. Those limits are determined on the one hand by our internal difficulties, and on the other by political considerations of the highest importance. I will refer especially to the latter.

"Now, we have reason to believe, with all respect to General Fleury, that Russia adheres to her alliance with Prussia to the extent that in certain eventualities the intervention of the Russian armies must be regarded as not only probable but certain. Amongst these eventualities, that which necessarily concerns us has the most interest for us. But, if we admit this special interest with all the frankness which should exist between good allies, we think that the Emperor Napoleon will render us the justice not to accuse us of narrow selfishness. We think of him as well as of ourselves.

"Is it not the interest of France, as of ourselves, to prevent the game begun between two parties from being too rapidly extended to others? We have reason to believe that our appearance in the field would lead to that of Russia, who menaces us not only in Galicia, but also on the Pruth and the Lower Danube.

"To neutralize Russia, to carry her on to the time when the advanced season would prevent her from attempting to concentrate her troops, to avoid everything that might give her umbrage or afford a pretext for her taking part in the conflict—such ought to be for the moment the ostensible objects of our policy. Let there be no misconception in Paris. The neutrality of Russia depends upon ours. The more friendly she becomes towards Prussia, the more benevolent our neutrality becomes towards France.

"As I have always intimated in the *pourparlers* of last year, we cannot forget that our ten millions of Germans do not perceive in the present war a mere duel between France and Prussia, but the commencement of a national struggle. Neither can we disguise from ourselves that the Hungarians, however well disposed they may be to make the greatest sacrifices for the defence of the Empire against Russia, would show more reserve if it were a question of expending their blood and money to reconquer for Austria her position in Germany.

"Under these circumstances, the word 'neutrality,' which we utter not without regret, is imposed upon us by an imperious necessity and by a logical appreciation of our full interests. But this neutrality is but a means—the means of attaining the real object of our policy, the only means of completing our armaments, without exposing ourselves to a sudden attack either from Prussia or from Russia before we are in a position to defend ourselves. At the same time, in declaring our neutrality, we have not lost an instant in placing ourselves in communication with Italy, with whom the Emperor Napoleon has been pleased to leave us to open communications.

"Will the new bases which you have communicated attain the object which the French Government has in view? In other words, will they be deemed unacceptable by Prussia? We do not take much concern about them, and I have telegraphed to you that we accept them, if Italy will accept them as a basis for combined action. Let there be no misunderstanding. The Convention of September no longer applies to the position of affairs. We cannot expose the Holy Father to the insufficient protection of his own troops. On the day when the French troops shall retire from the Pontifical States, the Italians must enter them in the full right, and with the assent, of Austria and of France. We shall never have the Italians in heart and soul with us if we do not withdraw their Roman thorn, and, frankly, would it not be better to know the Holy Father was under the protection of the Italian Army than to see him exposed to Garibaldian enterprises? France, by leaving to us the honour of resolving the Roman Question, would greatly facilitate the task it has intrusted to us to undertake at Florence. She would do more by doing an act of indisputable Liberalism—she would deprive the enemy of a weapon, and would oppose a rampart to the ebullitions of Teutonism which the Prussian power, Protestant *par excellence*, has erected in Germany, and which we doubly fear on account of possible contagion.

"It is fortunate that the return of Comte Vimercati will coincide with the arrival of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

"BEUST."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nautritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON "THE LITTLE BUSY BEE."

Sir John Lubbock has been devoting his attention to the mental qualities displayed by bees and wasps, with a result which would be very far from satisfactory to Dr. Watts and those other orthodox admirers of the busy bee, who made that insect so obnoxious to our childhood by over-praise and invidious comparisons. In fact, the result of Sir John Lubbock's ingenious investigations may be said to have been, so far as they have yielded definite results, decidedly iconoclastic. The bees have always been idols of the moralists, from causes more or less accidental. Teachers have been discreditably overawed by the hexagonal cell of these excellent insects, which sheds a certain aureole of mathematical glory round their heads; and Mr. Darwin had not, in those days, explained that the distinction between the comparatively barbarous bees—the Mexican Melipona domestica—which make spherical cells partially moulded at the side at which they come into contact with each other, into rectilineal forms,—and the hive bee of civilisation was not by any means so great as the distinction between the Esquimaux and the Englishman or Frenchman. The idea of the bee as an insect of only one remove from barbarism, is an entirely heterodox one. In the last generation it was the insect devoted to the moral improvement of little boys and little girls, and it would have been a far less shock to our grandmothers to be assured that schoolmasters were capable of idleness,—this they really knew, though they carefully concealed their knowledge of it from us,—than that bees were in any respect undeserving of the eulogium uniformly bestowed upon them in moral books for the young. Nor can we say that Sir John Lubbock has exactly attacked their moral character. He does not at all deny the bee's laborious qualities. He credits the bee with a complete ten hours' working day, even about the equinox, when the days are not at their longest, and does not suggest that they knock off work for any day in the week. But then an essential part of the glory of the bee in the days of our grandmothers was its wonderful ingenuity:—

"How skilfully she builds her cell,
How neat she spreads her wax!"

sang Dr. Watts, leading the chorus of the bee's didactic admirers,—immediately adding, too, as from his young disciple's mouth,—

"In works of labour and of skill
I would be busy too,"

and evidently never dreading the advent of the day when the pre-eminence of the bee in such matters might possibly be rudely assailed.

But that day has at length come. Sir John Lubbock has done a fair stroke of work towards exposing the bees. The unreasoning enthusiasm for bees, on the strength of their gift for architecture and organisation, has so prejudiced the eyes of naturalists, that they have been credited with all sorts of qualities not in the least borne out by facts. In fact, there has been something in the blind deference for bees analogous to the blind deference for the clergy. What with their monarchical constitution, and their ancient repute, and their formidable stings, and their impressive love for hexagons, it has been held a sort of impiety not to take example by the bees, and still more to speak lightly of their virtues. As Sir John Lubbock shows, bees have been assumed to possess the power of communicating ideas freely to each other on the slenderest evidence in the world. We suspect that these kind of qualities were ascribed to them rather *honoris causâ*,—as honorary degrees are given to distinguished preachers,—rather than from any clear testimony in favour of the honorific opinion thus formed of them. Sir John Lubbock has taken great pains to test their capacities of communicating very simple ideas to each other, and has proved either that they do not possess it,—or, that if they do, they are even more purely devoted to the selfish system, and are less of communists, than men themselves. And as we shall see, the last opinion is not very probable, unless we attribute very great inequalities of intellectual capacity to the bees, and suppose at least one individual selected accidentally to have been by chance a bee-idiot. First Sir John Lubbock brought eight bees separately to some honey which he had placed in his sitting-room near the open window. In each of these cases the little busy bee fed with much satisfaction, flew away, and returned no more. Sir John then brought a hive of bees to his sitting-room, placing it between the open window and the honey, while he left open a little postern door in the back of the hive by which those of them which were of an inquiring and enterprising turn might find their way to the honey and then back again into the hive. Sir John Lubbock found that very few bees found their way through the postern at all, while of those which did so, the greater part flew straight to the window and did not discover the honey. The few, however, which did find out the honey went and returned to the hive at regular intervals, but did not communicate their discovery to their friends in the hive. Clearly either they were like Lord Byron, who, when he met a friend in Rome, humorously explained in this journal, "Did not invite him to dine with me to-day, because I had a fine young turbot which I wished to eat myself;" or if they were less governed by selfish instincts, they were also less competent to gratify generous instincts. One experiment of Sir John Lubbock's, if it were made on a bee of average ability and culture, would be decisive on this point of intellectual capacity. "He put a bee into a bell-glass, 18 inches long, with a mouth 6½ inches in diameter, turning the closed end to the window." If, then, the bee had had sufficient sagacity to explore its prison, it would have found that as the bee removed from the light there was no obstacle to its escape at all, though at the end turned towards the light there was no escape. It does not seem, however, to have occurred to the bee to try for an egress on the dark side. "The bee buzzed about for an hour, when as there seemed no chance of her getting out, he released her,"—clearly, a bee quite without scientific method, and destitute even of that familiarity with the paradoxes of the universe which might have suggested to her that her best way towards the light might well be to begin by retiring from it. Sir John Lubbock, musing on these phenomena, suggests that the bees and wasps which so often seem to be idling frivolously in our rooms have simply lost their way, and are not so much unprincipled loafers, as dull, laborious red-tapeists, which cannot originate anything when once off the beaten track of regularly organised instinct.

We confess to a feeling of satisfaction in the result. Thanks to the didactic writers of the early part of this century, we have been so "sat upon" by bees as to feel quite a new sense of self-respect at discovering that after all they can't go even a hair's breadth or two out of the beaten track of immemorial Conservatism, without coming to signal grief. But there is an inference from these facts of even more importance than any touching simply our private vanity, supposing that what Sir John Lubbock has observed should be confirmed by future observation. The favourite theory amongst an influential school of naturalists—Mr. Lewes, for instance, insists very eagerly upon it in his "Problems of Life and Mind,"—is that instinct is nothing but the organised and hereditarily transmitted experience of ancestors who have learnt to adapt their habits to their needs. Thus the sure and elaborate instincts of the bees of to-day would be nothing but the confirmed predispositions to habit, due to the ingenuity and resource of the primitive bees of many centuries ago, hereditarily transmitted to their descendants. Now we are not going to refer to the difficulty that unless you start from certain instincts as a fixed point of departure, you can hardly find any explanation of the growth and building-up of any other instincts,—though it is obviously difficult to conceive what you could do, without assuming the instincts of sex, and either those of parental care, or of a ready-made power of discriminating the proper food and the best way to find that food towards explaining the genesis of any other instinct at all. But without regard to that further difficulty, one is compelled by Sir John Lubbock's facts to ask oneself,—How is it that if bees were once so ingenious and skilful as to invent the architectural and organising habits which they have now transmitted as instincts to their descendants, those descendants should be so utterly devoid of any similar intelligence of their own, that they cannot communicate to their fellows the best way to a store of honey, nor even find their way out of an open bell-glass, simply because the opening is at the end furthest from the light? Surely if Mr. Lewes's theory of the origin of instincts were true, the only thing to say of these bees would be that their instincts have been so completely sufficient for their life, that by being saved from necessity, they have lost that invention which is said to flow from necessity;—in other words, that the bees have been degraded through the very perfection of the instincts formed for them and transmitted to them by their ancestors. No doubt it is not the only case in which the transmission of a valuable method has caused the complete loss of the originating faculty to which that method owed its origin. Chinese science is said to be in the same condition as the instinct of the bees would be on this hypothesis,—a system of valuable rules with the originating principle lost. But still it is difficult to suppose that even the most degenerate descendant of a creature which helped to organise the hive, could have become so stupid as not to find its way out of a bell-glass with the mouth turned away from the light. Why, indeed, should not common-sense be hereditary as well as instinct? With us it is so, and the bee must have plenty of occasion for the exercise of common-sense in his little perplexities. There is clearly a great difficulty in ascribing to the origin of very recondite and artistic instinct to the wit of a creature which has transmitted absolutely no wit along with the traditions it invented. If Mr. Lewes's theory of the origin of instinct be true, some Lycurgus among the bees must have sworn the aboriginal hive to a system of rules which he deemed useful for them, and then departed never to return,—without calculating that the result would be to kill out mind amongst them, through the blighting force of overpowering custom. Anyhow, if Sir John Lubbock's views of the bees be true, we must infer that if the instinct which now guides bees be not original in the species,—the species must at one time have been vastly superior in general intelligence and resource to what it now is; and that the accumulation of experience, instead of promoting, must have diminished the general mental resources of the bees. Even that inference would itself be of the greatest moment in estimating the worth of mere experience as the chief factor in the progress of races and the growth of organisations.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER.".

4, Ramparts Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

BASS' BEER,
Bottled by STONE & Co., London.
Just received, ex s.s. ORCHIS:—
Quarts: Rs. 5-12 per doz. Pints: Rs. 4-0 per doz.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Bombay, 25th April 1874.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner .. ...Rs. 30 per doz. qts.
Victoria Berg ... ... 30 " "
Laubenheimer ... ... 25 " "
Steinwein ... ... 20 " "
Liebfrauenmilch ... ... 20 " "
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands ... ... 14 " "
Vrav Canon ... ... 16 " "
Chateau Leoville ... ... 24 " "
Chateau Lafite ... ... 28 " "
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.
Do. Bottled here ... ... 6 " "
BRANDIES—G. Martineau ... ... 18 " "

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal... " 20 "
Do. Vino de Pasto ..... " 29 "
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & " 24 "
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal... " 24 "
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ..... " 28 "
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils.....Pts. " 23 "
Do. .....Qts. " 45 "
Do. Magnums. " 88 "
Arthur H. Browning's...Qts. " 20 "
J. Sandbach and Son's ... ... " 20 "
Do. do. .....Pts. " 11 "
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior..... " 24 "
ARET—Montheuil Frane Fils Aine
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ... " 16 "
Chateau Delorme Margaux ..... " 16 "
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe " 14 "
Do. Margaux ... " 17 "

Also, Messrs. FLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY, ...Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto ..... " 15 "
CLARET, Yellow Seal ..... " 12 "
Ditto Red Seal ..... " 30 "
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE..... " 40 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS AND TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO.
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.
D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Potch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. Maclver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — William Forbes Skeae, Esq
William Emmens, Esq. — W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq. — Inspector.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 14.
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .....Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. — Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. — F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bruton, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of